PRICE TWO CENTS.

we should have to fertify each of the 1,200 islands. This meant millions upon millions of expense and an era of millitarism for the United States. The policy new proposed to be entered upon was a TREAT THEM AS WE DO CUBANS.

Assist the Filipinos as Long as They Need Us.

MAJ. DANIEL'S SPEECH

Annexation Would be Our Second Impediment to Progress.

DOES THE TREATY MEAN PEACE?

Spain Not the Only Factor-There is No Such Necessity for Taking the Philippines as Porto Rico-We Would Annex a Witch's Cauldron and Its Contents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-For more

ont in which he covered all the point

Mr. Daniel, of Virgima, took the address the Senate on the Vest

SENATOR DANIEL.

SENATOR DANIEL.

"To-day." said Mr. Daniel, "we are the United States of America. To-morrow if a certain treaty now pending before this body be ratified we will be the United States of America and Asia.

"It is scriously proposed," said he, "that we take to this country a large and miscoliancous assortment of Asiatic islands and to make citizens with all the rights of inhabitants of territories of the United States, the large and varied assortment of Asiatics. Mongolians, Malays and negroes who inhabit them."

For his part he deemed it inexpedient, unwise and unjust that we should do this althing.

striped.
BEGINNING OF THE END

BEGINNING OF THE END
"At the close of a righteous and glorious war we are to take them in and
ordsin them with the oil of American
citizenship. Not in a thousand years,
thought Mr. Daniel, could we raise the
Filipinos to the level of this country's
citizenship. At the moment that this
treaty was ratified the historian would
chronicle the beginning of the decline of
American greatness. This country stands
as the foremost nation of the world, let
ber tread with sure and steady step along
her own highways, respecting master and
man. Let her, to the tempter of expansion to-day, say, as he who stood upon
the mount said, when the glories of the
earth we restretched before him; 'Get thee

In the House,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Most of the time of the House, during the three hours session to-day, was consumed in fillbustering against relief bills on the private calendar. The fillbuster was finally successful, and the House adjourned without

THE MORGAN BILL

House Committee Reports Favorably

on the Hepburn Nicaraguan Ca-

nal Bill and Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-The House

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day directed a favorable re-

port on the Heppurn Nicaragua canal bill,

with amendments as a substitute for the

Morgan bill passed by the Senate.

The essential features of the bill as re-

ported are that it authorizes the Presi-

SUBSTITUTE FOR

this thing. "We are asked," said he, "to go 7,000 "We are asked," said he, "to go and hold. miles from our shores to grasp and hold as subjects 8,000,000 people by force of arms and to hold the land until the American people shall decide what dis-position is to be made of them.

DON'T UNDERSTAND IT.

DON'T UNDERSTAND IT.

"I do not believe the body of the American people understand the significance of this treaty. I do not believe that some Senators who are crying to us to railfy the treaty understand it. The treaty fixes the policy of the government. What may be done afterwards is merely clerical detail.

"The treaty is a thoroughfare over which eight millions of American citizena will march into this Union. It is a marriage of nations. Henceforth and forever the Filipinos and Americans will be one. I trust yet before the marriage is consummated the spirit of American constitutional liberty will arise and forbid the bank. What is their relations to us that we should set forth Knightlike, with lance in rest, to rescue them.

to us that we should set forth Knight-like, with lance in rest, to rescue them. We cannot turn them back to Spain.

"The American people cannot so treat those who were comrades on the field of battle. They have not yet attained the dignity and power of a nation. We cannot recognize the Filipina Republic and come away from the islands."

"What next? The face of the treaty table us Let us treat the Filipinas as

tells us. Let us treat the Filipinos as we treat Cuba. We are now in military occupation of the islands. Let us remain occupation of the islands. Let us remain in military occupation until we have assisted them with kindly offices and force of arms, if necessary, until they have established such a government as destiny may have fitted them for.

"With respect to Cuba, the President could withdraw our forces when sver his good sense dictates that he should do so. Why not give him the same latitude with reference to the Philippines?

ONE IMPEDIMENT.

ONE IMPEDIMENT. "Contemplating the 125 years of our nation's history we find but one impedi-cent to progress, and that was found in the effort to introduce the colored race which was not assimilable with the An-gle-Saxon. This race had been the only fly in our national onliment, and the occurrence has been most sad and tragic. fly in our national ointment, and the occurrence has been most sad and tragic. It had the effect of turning brother against orother and was the only element that had prevented the Americans from being a homogeneous people. Now when we are happily beginning to readjust ourselves to the changed conditions of the civil war we are challenged to go forth and lay the heavy hand of sovereignty upon another and a different race. This would be most unwise.

"You may change the leopard's spots."
Mr. Daniel said. "but you cannot blot out race characteristics.

"The Indian of 125 years ago is the Indian of to-day. Differences beyond the subtle analysis of men have put them asunder and they cannot be assimilated."

Mr. Daniel also attacked the plan of annexation as unwise strategically. A peparate navy would be necessary and

Will Take No Action Until This is Done-The Chairman Declares That Partisanship Did Not Enter Into the Question,

THE DEADLOCKS.

Quay Still Lacks Fourteen Votes-Unchanged in Other States.

earth we restretched before him; tiet take behind me Satan."

At the conclusion of Mr. Dantel's speech, which had occupied three hours and a half, the Senate, at 5:10 p. m., on motion of Mr. Davis, went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned. ments of Beef Investigation,

washington. Feb. 2.—General Miles was questioned to-night regarding the reported statements that he had denied the accuracy of the interview concerning beef furnished to the army, which was published while on his recent visit to New York. He declined to be drawn into

vestigation.
General Miles insists that the question at issue after all was not one of this or that interview, but weether bad food was furnished the army.

UNDER ONE HEAD.

The Bourbon Whiskey Trust Incorpo-

The Bourbon Whiskey Trust Incorporated Yesterday in Treaton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon of the Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company, authorized capital \$2,000,000, divided into \$12,000,000 preferred stock with seven per cent. cumulative dividends, and \$20,000,000 common stock. The incorporators are E. F. C. Young and A. Q. Garretson of Jersey City, and Edson Fradly of New York city. The exampany is empowered to manufacture and discussions of the company of th

TO HELP MRS MAYBRICK.

Affidavit of a Norfolk Jeweller Shows

That Maybrick Used Arsenic. That Maybrick Used Arsenic.

A special to the New York Sun from Norfolk, says: "Much interest is felt in Norfolk in the movement inaugurated in New York to secure the release of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman serving a term in an English prison for poisoning her husband. Mr. Maybrick and his wife were well known here. Mr. C. F. Greenwood, a jeweler of this city, with whom Mr. Maybrick was intimate, has made affidavit that Mr. Maybrick was accustomed to take large doses of arsenic.

Mr. Greenwood says that he saw him once swallow a pill as large as a pea, and that Maybrick said: "Greenwood, one of these would kill you, but I can take 'em in fact, I have to, for I am very nervous." It was with this drug that the imprisoned wife is charged with having poisoned her husband.

MUST MAKE HIS

Charges He May Have to Answer for Reflections on Brother Officers' Characters - In the Meantime He Retains Command.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.- The purpose of

MAY COURT-MARTIAL MILES.

liscussed in the Cabinet to-day to Changed in Other States.

HARRISBURG. PA. Feb. 3.—Senator Quay was fourteen votes short of the number necessary to elect to-day by the absence without pairs of Senator Higglins, Democrat, and Representative Scott and Senator Vare.

The convention adjourned after the taking of the ballot.

LINCOLN, NEB. Feb. 2.—The leading Republican sematorial candidates had a conference to-day on a question of a caucus, but no agreement was reached. Hayward and Thompson each gained a gote to-day.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, Feb. 3.—The sentorial deadlock continues. Several fruitless ballots were taken to-day.

SACRAMENTO, CAL, Feb. 3.—The sentorial deadlock continues. Several fruitless ballots were taken to-day.

MILES WON'T TALK.

Declines to Discuss Newspaper States

WILL, NOT PREJUDGE.

It was agreed that General Miles should not be suspended from his office as commander of the army pending the investigation, as it was not intended that even by any inference should be be prejudged of any inference should be suspended from his office as commander of the army pending the investigation, as It was not intended that even by any inference should be suspended from his office as commander of the army pending the investigation, as It was not intended that even by any inference should be suspended from his office as commander of the army pending the investigation, as It was not intended that even by any inference should the beauty declined to discuss any statements contained in any inference sh It was agreed that General Miles shoul

ACCUSES CRAMPS.

A Witness Says They Were Paid for Work Done by Government. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-A witness,

named Kegan, made the statement before the Committee on Education and Labor, during a hearing on the eight-hour bill, that he had been informed that Cramp & Son had collected \$17,990 for work done at the nawy yard. Mr. Kegan is from Philadelphia, and

he appeared as the representative of the National Association of Machinists. He said he had secured the information upon said he had secured the information upon which the statement was made during a visit at the navy yard since his arrival in Washington. His statement in detail was to the effect that the Cramps had secured a contract to build a certain number of gun carrages for the Government; that for some reason they had the work performed at the navay yard, and that it was found when the work had been completed that it had cost \$17,000 heen completed that it had cost \$17,000 less than the contract price, but that, nevertheless, the money was paid over to the firm by the Treasury Department. make an investigation of the matter.

A WINTER CYCLONE.

Northern Alabama Suffers from a Ter-

rific Wind and Hail Storm. ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 2.—A special to The Constitution from Birmingham, Ala., says: "A heavy hall storm raged at Mortris in the upper part of this county late this afternoon. This seemed to stark a eyelone and a path three hundred yards wide was mowed for several miles. Trees, telegraph poles, houses, railroad cars and fences were blown down. Several people are reported injured, but as far as known here to-night no one was killed. "At Dale, a stone quarry camp, twelve houses and a big commissary were levelled. Several people were blown off the track and some rof them propelled a mile away. One mile above Village Springs, and the cyclone blew down Lage Bowden's house, serforsly injuring him and slighting injuring his family. The storm seemed to break against a mountain at this point and was dissipated." ATLANTA, GA., Feb. 2 .- A special to

COLLEGE BILL

port on His Bill-Some Interesting Revenue Decisions-War Defi-Yost on the Assay Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Special,-1 would be reached to-lay in the House but the bill for the relief of the Cramps fort is being made to prevent its considcalled up to-day the floor leader, Mr. vice on Southern war claims, and who has charge of the Richmond College bill will use his utmost endeavers to have it brought to a vote before the end of the session. Captain Lamb is also working to the same end. The prospects of the be worked in during the closings hours of the session, when more concessions are usually made than at any other

LARGE DEFICIENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House the deficiency estimates for the current year. The total estimated deficiency is \$15,284,140.49, a large portion of which grows out of the war with Spain.

Among the items \$3,000 is asked for the maintenance of the steamer Dagmar at Cape Charles quarantine station during the period July-October, 1898, and estimates for expenses for the months of May and June of the present calendar year. The items take a wide range as to amounts. Forty-five cents is asked for "expenses of litigation for the Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokees." Postmaster W. L. Moomar, of Lynchburg, is due fifty-five cents for incidental expenses, and \$11.25 is due William T. Anderson, postmaster at Norfolk. George B. Taylor was undercredited \$58.06 as postmaster at Cherriton, Va.

Representative Lamb used all his persuavive eloquence before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds this morning in an endeavor to secure a favorable report on a bill to appropriate \$50.000 for a public building in Manchester. Among the items \$3,000 is asked for the

NEW LIGHT BUOYS.

NEW LIGHT BUOYS.

Representative Wise has introduced bills for establishing lighted buoys at Hog Island point, Goose Hill shoul, Epps Island shoals, Giover's Bluff, Harrison's Par, Balley's Creek Flats and Dancing Point, all in James river. Lights at these points are now maintained but at the expense of the steamship companies operating in the river, and they desire that the government shall assume all the exovernment shall assume all the ex-

The President has appointed Represen tative Jacob Yost, of Virginia, a membe of the United States Assay Commission of the United States Assay Commission, whose duties are to test and examine the weights and fineness of the coin reserved at the mints for the year 1898. A commission is appointed annually for the purpose, among the number being one member of each the Senate and House. The Commission meets in Philadelphia February 5th, and will be in session about three days. The reserved coin at the other mints will be brought to Philadel-TO HELP THE GOVERNORS.

TO HELP THE GOVERNORS.
Senator Tillman has given notice of an amendment he will propose to the army appropriation bill providing that the act approved July 8, 1838, to reimburse the Governors of States and territories for expenses incurred by them in alding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the volunteer army of the United States in the war with Spain he amended so as to require the Secretary of the Treasury, under regulations made by him, to pay the Governor of any State or territory, or to his duly authorized agents, in addition to the transportation therein provided for, the cost of transportation of all men enrolled or enlisted on the quota of such State for service in the vounteer army, whether accepted or rejected by the United States mustering officer; and in case of rejection, the cost and expenses of transportation of such rejected volunteers from the place of rejection to their respective places of en-listment, and payment shall be made for such transportation, and also for all

for such transportation, and also for all costs, charges and expenses authorized by said act, as therein provided and under this provision, notwithstanding section 3481 of the Revised Statutes.

Representative C. W. Stone, chairman of the House Committee on Colnage, Weights and Measures has introduced a resolution to make the Hill banking and currency bill the special order for February 14th with an agreement to vote at 4 P. M. the day following.

REVENUE RULLINGS.

A decision just made by Commissioner

A decision just made by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott, has an im-portant bearing on the South, in view of the numerous enterprises which are being financed, The Commissioner holds

that:
"A company or corporation, which
merely disposes of its own stocks and
bonds for the purpose of obtaining money
to conduct the business for which it was organized, is not required to pay specia tax therefor as a broker under the sec-ond paragraph of section 2 of the war-revenue act. But if it employs an officer or agent, whose business it is to nego tiate these sales for a commission of

premium thereon, such person must pay special tax as a broker."

The Commissioner also rules that "Deal ers in leaf tobacco are not permitted under the law to purchase refuse scraps or other tobacco material for the purpose of selling the same to other dealers in leaf tobacco." leaf tobacco.'

ARMY ORDERS. ARMY ORDERS.

These discharges in the Fourth Virginia have been ordered; Privates Charles O. Pendleton, Company E. at Norfolk; Robert L. Langford, Company H. at Richmond; John R. Goode, Company L. at Richmond; John E. Griggs, Company E. on sick furlough from Fort Monroe Hospital; Horace Seay, Company B. at Norfolk; Corporal John W. Lilley, Company K. at Fallston, Md.; Chief Musician Williams of the United States Senate on Monday will be of a nature to satisfy their aspirations as frequently expressed.

Cavalry Sail for Cuba.

Cavalry Sail for Cuba.

**SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 3.—The transport Manitoba sailed to-day for Matanzas, Caba, with six trops of the Second Cavalry. The Manitoba will go to San Juan from Manitazas to take the Forty-Seventh New York Regiment home to be mustered out.

iam W. White, at Lynchburg (confirma-

THEIR SEATS

ARE VACATED.

CHARGES GOOD.

To Inquire Into General Other Congressmen.

CIVIL COMMISSIONS

Are Different, the Committee Deciding in Their Fayor.

CIVIL COMMISSIONS

Are Different, the Committee Deciding in Their Fayor.

COMMISSIONS

CHARGES GOOD.

COULEGE BILL

NOT REACHED.

NOT REACHED.

The Prospect For Its Early Passage Poor.

The Prospect For Its Early Passage Poor.

GOVERNORS' RELIEF.

GOVERNORS' RELIEF.

Mr. Tillman Trying to Reimburse

The Proposes to Clear Up the Question of Army Beef.

MILESMAY BE COURT-MARTIALED

MANCHESTER PUBLIC BUILDING.

Captain Lamb Works Hard for a Report on His Bull—Some Literesting Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No Action Until This is Charges He May Have to Answer Will Take No

TRIED TO WORK A GAME. Young Man Claimed to Be a French

Opera Agent. A nice looking, well-dressed young man

about twenty-five years of ago with a about twenty-five-years of age was small moustache and a few gray hairs walked into the Southern Railway Passenger office yesterday and said:
"Mr. Robert Romain is my name, sir; advance agent of the French Opera Comadvance agent of the French Opera Com-pany which will appear here February 19th, 29th and 21st. There are twenty-six members of the troupe, and thirty-three pieces of baggage and a little scenery. From Richmond we go to Greensboro, Charlotte and Spartanburg for a night each, and thence to Atlanta and Chattangowa. Car you make me out

The young man expressed his satis-faction and said he would send his troupe by that route. He incidentally men-tioned that he would like to have the

ohlo Railway Passenger department, stating that he would carry his troupe to Cincinnati over their line. Owing the some delay, however, he did not get what he wanted. He stated that he came to Richmond from Charleston over the At-

In a Pickle.

WILKESBARRE, PA. Feb. 2.-Dr. cure Peter Coxe of a long-standing case or recurrence of a long-state of class of rhounatism. The doctor filled a barrel with hot water, bricks, sand, sait, vinegar and ants. Coxe was then put in the barrel and nearly boiled to dearm. Coxe sued Weise for practicing medicine illegally, and the latter was arrested and is now in jail.

Wrecked by Gas.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 3.—A terrible gas explosion occurred on Sycamore street, completely demoilshing the brick residence of Joseph Ackerman. There is nothing left of the building, which was blown to atoms. One woman, Mrs. Weaver was killed and five persons injured, one of wohm may die. The explosion was caused by a gas leak in the cellar. Ackerman was called from his saloon across the street to investigate. He went into the street, lighted a match and the explosion followed.

France to Build a Great Navy.

France to Build a Great Navy.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The Corriere della Sera publishes a report of an interview with M. Lockroy, the French Minister of Marine, in which he is represented as saying that the French naval programme includes the construction of the most powerful battleships, cruisers, torpedoboat destroyers and submarine vessels. "We shall be ready," M. Lockroy says, "to maintain a sea war wan England and likewise to maintain a great block-ade."

M. Lockroy further expressed his belef that England's war organization was
overrated, and also that France would be
willing that Italy should occupy Tripoli.

N. Y. Sun.

SPANISH RULE WAS THE EASIEST

Hong Kong Filipinos Say the Americans Oppress the Islanders. Looking to the Senate.

HON'S KONG, Feb. 3.—The Filipine Junta here has issued the following Junta here has resulted the following statement:

"Simultaneously with the proclamation of the Republic, Aguinaldo released the Spanish war prisoners as an act of grace.

"The Spanish imposition of the politax is enforced by the Americans with greater severity. Formerly the poorest paid \$2 and the rich \$37. Now the lowest paid \$2 and the politax is enforced by the Americans with greater severity.

paid at and the rich \$10. Now the lowest pay \$5 and the rich \$100, which is greatly exasperating the people.

"Gambling, cock fighting, bribing, squeezing and the American abuses of the customs are causing demoralization. The Snanish corrupt, despotic system is to be the model of the American execu-

tive.
"The Manila Filtpinos are indignant at the notion of the American journals that they will tamely submit to be experimented with by amateur colonial administrators, and hope the decision of the United States Senate on Monday will be of a nature to satisfy their aspirations as frequently expressed."

NO DATE FOR A VOTE ON TREATY.

The Objectors Carry Their Point in the Senate.

GORMAN LED FIGHT.

His Objection Was Based on the Short Time Between Votes.

MADE A CHARGE OF BAD FAITH.

Against the Supporters of the Treaty, Who Then Claimed That the Opposition Feared to Allow a Vote on Their Resolutions, Fearing Strength for the Treaty.

ersy in the Senate over the vote upon he various resolutions, interpretive of

The opposition to a vote first came rom the friends of the treaty, who held to the theory that it could be ratified without compromise. Those who appacently were then willing that a vote should be taken, to-day held an opposite view, and absolutely refused to agree for

a time for taking a vote.

The contest took place in the executive session, which did not occur until a quarter past 5 o'clock. The next hour and a or past a octoor. The flext hour and a quarter was spent in a vain endeavor on the one side to get an agreement to a date for a vote upon the resolutions and on the other in a more successful effort to bring the day's mession to a close without allowing anything to be accomplished in that direction.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.
The gallery doors had no sooner been backed than Senator Davis, who had taken his position at Senator Frye's seat immediately in front of the chair, preferred

to the treaty without a modification.

The opposition were prepared for the request, but it did not fail to create some excitement. Simultaneous objection was made from three or four sources, but as if by common consent, to Senator Gorman was left the task of making the principal statement of the reasons for the opposition. His main objection was based upon the brief time that must intervene between the time of taking the vote on the resolution and the time fixed for voting on the treaty—3 o'clock next Monday.

BOTH MUST ACT.

An essential part of the demand of those who desired a modification of the expression of the treaty was that the House as well as the Senate must act upon resolu-

He for one would object and he had no doubt that others would also. Senators Cockrell and Bacon also

Senators Cockrell and Bacon also avowed their opposition to agreeing to fix a time for a vote, clacing their opposition on grounds practically the same as mose of Mr. Gorman. Each was inclined to charge bad faith. Senator Cockrell gave notice that he would resist any effort for a vote upon the resolution up to 3 o'clock Momiay, when the vote on the treaty must be taken.

The friends of the treaty declared that they were acting in perfect goe, faith. They charged that the opposition were afraid to allow an opportunity to vote upon their resolutions because of their apprehension that some of the resolutions would be agreed to and the chances of the ratification of treaty thus improved. This meant, as they recarded it, that they did not want any treaty ratified.

The objectors stood firm, however, to the last refusing to yield. These objections were of course effective and the ireaty supporters turned their attention to longer daily messions of the Senate with the hope of exhausting debate and thus foreing action on the resolutions without unanimous consent being given.

NO ADJOUURNMENT.

Senator Davis therefore moved that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. He was met with a motion by Senator Gorman to adjourn, and enths motion the yeas and mays were ordered. Mr. Davis and his co-workers

to-morrow. He was met with a motion by Senator Gorman to adjourn, and en this motion the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Davis and his co-workers resisted the adjournment motion and it was defeated, but by a margin of only one vote; the ballot resulting 24 ayes and 25 nays.

A vote was immediately ordered on the motion for a recess until 18 o'clock to-morrow. On this motion a number of the members of the opposition regrained from voting and the roll all developed the absence of a quorum. The hands of the Senate clock then indicated 6:20. None of the senators had their disners, hence Senator Davis himself moved an adjournment, which motion was carried without a division.

The vote on adjournment was not considered in any way a test, as many of the senators, and especially of the supporters of the treaty, had left the chamber before the ballot was taken.

The opponents claim 33 votes, which they say cannot be shaken, while the leaders of the affirmative side claim to have won over two of those 23 to-day, and to have a fair promise of getting others. The supporters of the treaty, still count confidently upon having the requisite number of votes when the time comes, even though no modifying resolution be adopted.

Sub-Marine Boat a Success

PARIS. Feb. 2.—M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, has communicated to the Matin an account of the successful torpedoing of the French battleship Magenta by the submarine boat Gustave Zede in re-

"All on board the Magenta," he says, "All on board the Magenta," he says,
"were in a state of feverish excitement,
watching the surface of the sea. Suddenly the cupola of the Gustave Zede appeared abreast of the Magenta, about
4.000 yards distant, but cefore the guns
of the warship could be trained upon her
the submarine boat disappeared beneath
the water. The Magenta was then ordered to steam ahead, which she did, yet
within a minute the Guriave Zede's blank
torpede struck the warship below the
waterline."—New York Sun.

Six Killed by a Train.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 3.—A two horse wagon loaded with furniture and in which six persons, five me and a young woman, were riding, was struck to-day by a fast Baltimore and Onio freight train at the crossing at Riverton Station, just above McKeesport. All of the occupants were killed.

Dead—Husdon Elder, Vest Wilson, Sylvaster Wilson, George Dawson, an un-

vester Wilson, George Dawson, an un-known man, Mrs. Richard Shaughnessy,